

### Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday afternoon a witness was called upon to hold the inquest. Mrs. Mary Kelly, 217 Tenth street, upon the stand, testified that her husband, Edward Girard, Jr., was found dead in her room on Saturday morning, with his throat cut. It appeared from the testimony taken on the inquest, that the deceased had been for many months past been laboring under nervous fits and delirium, that she was in a state of pregnancy, and that he had been so much affected that her husband became very much alarmed for her safety. On Saturday morning the deceased appeared in much better spirits than usual, and about 12 o'clock M. she told the servant girl that she was going out to take a walk, as the day seemed a very fine one. This was the last time deceased was seen alive. About 6½ o'clock M. Girard, returning from his day's work, inquired for his wife, but the domestic servant told him that she had not seen her. He made a determination to go out and take a walk. Thinking probably that Mrs. Girard was in her bedroom he went there, and found the door locked on the inside, and when he so voice answered him from within. Fearing that something serious might have happened, he called and received no answer. He then called for his wife, and his wife was found lying dead on the floor, water in her blood, with a razor beside her body. Upon examination, it was found to be perfectly correct. The body was taken to the morgue, and the inquest was held at an early hour in the afternoon. The deceased was the widow of Mr. Kelly previous to her marriage with Girard, and was a native of Ireland. It was when the rash act was committed. There can be no question assigned for the commission of the suicide or than temporary insanity, and the jury on hearing the testimony rendered a verdict of insanity.

By cutting her throat with a razor, while suffering under a temporary fit of insanity. As usual in such cases, the deceased committed suicide in the same manner as she had been afflicted with insanity. It was not intended to destroy herself, still it is supposed that a deep

[illegible]

and badly crossed, and bore no visible traces of her mother's features. She was a fair-skinned girl, with fair hair as most white children, and her hair was straight and of a darkish color. The statement of the mother's friends was that she was a white child, and that she was formerly a slave in Mississippi, and was owned by a white man named Butler, who, she alleges, is father of the child. Some fifteen years since, he set her free, and she came to New York. She subsequently removed to Brooklyn where the child was born. She took care of it for about two years, and then, in 1870, she was taken to New York, agreeing to pay a certain sum per month for its support. She paid the sum agreed upon regularly for some time, but when the child was sick was unable to be able to pay. The child in the meantime was taken care of and was known by the name of Elizabeth Hart, which name she still retains. Some time since, the mother's friends received information that the child was named Alice. The child having arrived at the age of five years was given in charge of the New York Dispensary, which is situated at No. 100 Broadway, and was engaged to keep it, and was by them bound to do so. Mrs. Yale of Fortieth street, New York, with whom the child was placed, was not acquainted with the child, and consequently the consent of the mother was not obtained. The child was kept for eight or ten days, and during that time she received visits from her friends, and answered inquiries, but always received evasive and unsatisfactory answers. She was then taken to Rochester, where it had been given to a family in New York. She moved to Rochester, and that the child was well taken care of. Upon this information she proceeded to Rochester, and on the 10th inst. she was taken to the Court, when she instituted the present proceedings. The foster parents were present in Court, and stated that they had been informed by the mother that she was desirous of moving to Rochester, but did not succeed in doing so, and that they had been brought up to the Court, and that they had been educated and became skilled as to their own business, and that they had been given a good education. A Honor did not make any final order, but on this occasion to state that the foster parents did very well in the manner in which they had taken care of the child. He then informed them that they should keep her in their custody for the present, with the understanding that the mother could see her whenever she desired, and that they should be allowed to visit her mother. To this arrangement the girl assented, and the other parties in the case gave their consent, and she was left the child apparently satisfied.

[illegible]

time, to be severe in his chastisement.

CHARGED WITH PICKING POCKETS IN RAILROAD CARR.

William Thompson was arrested on Saturday night, by Officer Nagrain, of the Ninth ward police, charged, on a complaint of Emma Walker, of 123 West Twenty-ninth street, with having picked from her pocket a silver watch, containing the sum of \$4.25, while she was riding in one of the Ninth avenue cars. The watch was recovered, before Justice Carroll of the Second District Police Court, who committed his prisoner to the city jail.

First District Court.

Before Judge Green.

ENCOUNTERING THE SIDEWALK.

MARCH 10.—*The Mayor, de, of New York, vs. Herman Nicker and four others.*—Actions to recover penalty of five dollars each for allowing carriages to hawk over the sidewalk in front of *Strolach's* store, before reported. The Judge this morning gave judgment against each defendant for five dollars and costs, and in so doing stated that the ordinance under which these suits were brought, provided that no owner or occupant of a building, or person in possession of any of the city's wheel carriage, to be driven or otherwise to pass, go over or upon the footpath or sidewalk opposite to any house or store, for the purpose of loading or unloading, or for any other purpose, except for the purpose of such purpose whatever, under the penalty of five dollars for each offense. It is in evidence in each of these cases, that the defendants have the sidewalk either leading or crossing in front of their premises, and that they are allowing the carriages in doing so. One of the defendants protested on the trial a printed proclamation issued by the city, in which certain regulations were prescribed to policemen, in which certain directions were given to the police, in the purpose of preventing or deterring goods. These instructions have been hanging down the ordinance in question is partly